The labour productivity has increased from 0.58 tonnes permanshift to 1.63 tonnes permanshift in this period.

Fatality rate has come down from 2.67 fatalities permillion tonnes of coal production in 1974-75 to 0.53 fatalities permillion tonnes in 1994-95.

SCCL

The annual coal production has increased from 6.18 million tonnes in 1974-95 to 25.65 million tonnes in 1994-95.

Labour productivity has increased from 0.65 tonnes permanshift in 1974-75 to 1.08 tonnes permanshift in 1994-95.

Fatality rate has come down from 5.01 fatalities per million tonnes of coal production in 1975 to 0.78 fatalites per-million tonnes in 1995.

(d) and (e) The production of coking coal and superior grades fo non-coking coal by CIL has shown the following increase in the said period:

(in million tonnes)

	1974-75	1994-95
Coking coal (Steel and Washery)	17.25	23.47
Other coking coal	2.07	14.00
Superior grade of non coking coal	37.79	66.75

(f) Does not arise.

Composition of Indian Exports

1020. MD. SALIM:
SHRI NILOTPAL BASU:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the item-wise composition of Indian exports during the last three years;

(b) the item-wise import content of Indian exports in percentage terms during the last three years; and

(c) the assessment on the possible impact of the depreciation of rupee *vis-a-vis* US$ on the competitiveness of Indian exports and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Our exports are diversified and comprise products of agricultural origin, ores, & minerals and manufactured goods. Items of agricultural origin include tea, coffee, coreals tobacco, spices, marine products, raw cotton etc. Ores & minerals cover iron ore, processed minerals and other ores & minerals. Manufactured products which account for a little more than 3/4th of our exports comprise products such as leather & manufactures, leather footwear, gems & jewellery, drugs, pharmaceuticals & fine chemicals, manufactures of metals, machinery and instruments, transport equipment, electronics goods, cotton yarn, fabrics, madeupe etc., readymade garments and handicrafts. While agricultural products have 16-17% share in exports, ores & minerals account from about 3% of exports.

(b) Import content of exports varies from product to product. While the import content is high in case of manufactured goods such as gems & jewellery, it is low for items of agricultural origin. Available date indicate that average import intensity of exports is 38%.

(c) Through depreciation of the rupee value may yield short-term gains to the exporters, a stable exchange rate adjusted only for inflation rate may be more conductive to India's export growth the

Seminar on Elimination of Child Labour

1021. SHRI T. VENKATRAM REDDY: SHRI G. PRATHAPA REDDY:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a seminar on elimination of child labour was held in New Delhi during the fourth week of January, 1996;